

Department Store

Jewelry

Watch Repairs

Kodaks

When in the market for a gas engine, get our prices. We can give you a GRAY MARINE MOTOR, 10 horsepower for \$173 f. o. b. at factory; or a MONARCH, 10 to 15 horsepower, for \$400. The Monarch is a very fine engine, which the makers claim is superior to and cost less than the Union or Standard. The 10 to 15 horsepower machine weighs 1150 pounds.

Special Prices This Week

In Men's Mackinaw Clothing, Men's Sweaters and Winter Caps Ice Creepers, Winter Footwear, Ladies' Sweater Coats, German Socks and Heavy Underwear in Various Weights and Prices

Gasoline, Naphtha, Distillate, Keystone Grease, Vacuum Oil and other Gas Boat Supplies carried in Large Quantities. We also carry a full stock of Chandlery, Galvanized Boat Nails, Etc.

Always in the Lead on Groceries

F. MATHESON
General Merchant and Forwarding Agent

CHURCH DIRECTORY

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
Interpreted Service, 10:30 A. M., Sunday.
Sunday School, 2:00 P. M., Sunday.
Christian Endeavor, 8:30 P. M., Sunday.
English Service, 7:30 P. M., Sunday.
Midweek Interpreted Service, 7:30 P. M., Wednesday.
Midweek English Service, 7:30 P. M., Friday.
Library Association meeting in library rooms the first Tuesday in each month at 7:30 P. M.
J. S. CLARK, Pastor.

ST. PHILIP'S - EPISCOPAL
Holy Communion, first Sunday in each month, at 10:30 A. M.
Morning Prayer (Other Sundays) interpreted for Natives, 10:30 A. M.
Junior Christian Endeavor, 11:30 A. M.
Bible School, 2:00 P. M.
Vespers - Native service, 5:30 P. M.
Service in Norwegian about every fourth Sunday at 4:30 P. M.
Evening Prayer and service, 7:30 P. M.
Ladies' Aid every second Tuesday evening.
Native prayer meeting each Wednesday evening.
Service of Song, Friday evening, 7:30.
Native Choir, Saturday evening.
Free Night School every evening, except Sat.
HARRY P. CORSER, Rector.

SALVATION ARMY
Regular Meetings Tuesday and Friday, 7:30 P. M.
Knee Drill, Sunday morning, 7:30.
Service at Jail, Sunday, 10:00 A. M.
Sunday School, 2:00 P. M.
Regular service Sunday evening, 7:30.
EMMA MILLER, Corps Commander.
THOS. TAMAREE, Sergeant-Major.
ROBT. SMITH, Adjutant.

OUR WEEKLY PEER AMID

Items of Interest Gathered From
Here and There

VISITOR—"Say, old man, why don't Wrangell have waterworks?"
OLD MAN—"Well, it's froze up now, and we can't put in waterworks; and when it's rainin' we don't need 'em."

A young theologian named Fiddle
Refused to accept his degree,
"For," said he, "it's enough to be Fiddle
Without being Fiddle D. D."

He put his arm about her waist;
The color left her cheek;
But on the lapel of his coat
It stayed about a week.

Ole Johnson is quite ill.
Mr. Moen has sold his sloop and will build a new power boat.

Dr. Emery went to Klawak by the mail boat, expecting to return next week.

The work of remodeling the Uncle Sam progresses as rapidly as weather will permit.

WHAT IS A HALFBREED?

Since the recent trouble in regard to the property holdings of the natives came up, the question has arisen as to whether a halfbreed is an Indian or a white man. There are a number of halfbreeds living in Wrangell who are trying to improve their condition. They live in neat modern houses, are frugal and industrious, take a deep interest in social, religious and political happenings, send their children to the public school for whites, patronize industries that tend toward the development of the town, and, in fact, are better citizens than some of the whites. This class of halfbreeds desire to pay their share of the expense of the townsite survey and obtain title to their holdings. But are they Indians or white men?

There is another class of halfbreeds that live and associate with the Indians, and whose traits and characteristics are purely Indian. This class is swayed by the full-bloods, and in questions which arise it takes the side of the Indian as against the white man. A few belonging to this class claim property within the townsite, and want to hold that property or dispose of it as they see fit. Yet they want to escape the payment of their share of the expense of survey. Is this class Indian or white?

There is no definite distinction between the two classes, except as regards their associations, and this does not always hold, as witness the fine of a local liquor dealer for giving liquor to a halfbreed who lives and associates with the whites. About a year ago Judge Gunnison decided a case wherein he held that children of quarter blood, or more, were not entitled to attend public school for whites when there is an Indian school in the same locality.

So the question arises "Is a halfbreed an Indian or a white man?"

There was no meeting of the Chamber of Commerce last Thursday night—as usual. Only three members were on hand, and the meeting was called off. It surely is to be regretted that an organization which could accomplish so much good is not shown any more interest by the very men who should give it their heartiest support.

Governor Hoggatt's report for 1908 has been received at this office. Among the recommendations is one for the enactment of a law to control the practice of medicine in Alaska. For advocating the same thing the SENTINEL was boycotted by Wrangell business men. Look out, Governor, or you'll get yours!

DELINQUENT TAX SALE

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of Section 20 of Ordinance No. 12 of the Town of Wrangell, Alaska, duly passed and approved on the 4th day of August, 1904, providing for the sale of property to satisfy assessments against the same in said town, where the taxes have become delinquent, I will, at the hour of 1 o'clock P. M., on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1909

in front of the Patenaude barber shop in said town, offer for sale and sell at public auction, to the highest and best bidder, or bidders, for cash in hand on day of sale, the following described lots, parts of lots, buildings and other property described in this notice to satisfy the unpaid taxes on same for the year of 1908:

Engstrom, Adolph, one house and lot.....\$ 2 00
Stock and fixtures.....2 00
Gleason, James, one house and lot.....1 00
Jim, Stikine, one house and lot.....1 00
One house and lot.....50
Kahote, Tom, one house and lot.....1 00
Kuiu Charley, one house and lot.....1 50
Lott, Dan, one house and lot.....1 50
Lott, Mrs., four houses and lots.....3 00
McCauley, Dan, one house and lot.....1 00
Moore, Mrs. Harry, one house and lot.....1 00
Shakes, George, one house and lot.....2 50
One house and lot.....2 50
Shadesty, May, one house and lot.....50
Shakana, John, one house and lot.....50
Tamaree, William, one house and lot.....5 00
Thwing, Clarence, one house and lot.....50
Ukass, Louise, one house and lot.....1 50
Yakamuck, one house and lot.....75
Dated at Wrangell, Alaska, this 19th day of January, 1909.

L. C. PATENAUDE,
Treasurer and ex-officio Tax Collector
of the Town of Wrangell, Alaska.
Jan 21 Feb 18.

Owing to the fault of the compositor the Masonic brethren of Wm. Cook were not included in the card of thanks in last week's paper. Mr. Cook asks us to make the correction by expressing his thanks to his Masonic brethren.

Jeweler Kassunk, the old native who has made all kinds of curios from metal for many years, and who was an artist in his line, died at his home in Wrangell on Monday.

OLD ALASKA PAPER

(Juneau Record.)
Captain James Keen, pilot of the revenue cutter Perry, has in his possession a copy of the Alaska Weekly Times, dated November 13, 1869. The paper is exceptionally well gotten up and is in an excellent state of preservation. It is six columns and carries a heavy advertising patronage, a large amount of which came from San Francisco, where, in all likelihood, it was printed and afterward sent up to Sitka.

In the contents are found articles on the various topics that interested the country at that time. One place in the paper a notice appears to the effect that "All persons who owe the city shall at once pay up, and all who have claims against the city must present them for payment." This is signed by Samuel Storer, acting mayor.

A find of gold apparently had been reported in Sitka shortly before, for in a reading notice it is given out that "The schooner Sweepstakes is now ready to take ten or twelve men to go prospecting across to Frederick Sound, where the gold that the Indian gave to General Thomas was found. Parties who are desirous to go are requested to consult James Keen, captain of the Sweepstakes."

The paper boasts of its town clock and says that "it would do credit to any city in the world. The clock strikes every hour and half hour, and its shrill notes can be heard all over Sitka and Indian town. It is great company to our citizens."

In reporting the arrival of the schooner Norwester the Times says "The Indians at Fort Wrangel and several Indian villages are reported friendly."

The price of the Times appears at the head of the editorial column as "75 cents greenbacks."

"Lumber," the paper says, "is badly needed at Sitka, and would bring from \$45 to \$50 a thousand; and in the same connection is mentioned the fact that 'lumber thieves have been very active in the town of late.'"

In giving thanks for a leg of beef which had been sent the editor, he states that "Beef is a rarity, and for weeks you might as well expect to find the grace of God in a lawyer's office as beef in Sitka."

The Philadelphia Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church grew generous about the date of the paper's publication, and the Times says that "Sitka can now boast of a Sunday School which is supplied with books, primers, etc."

The Alaska Military Club had but lately been formed in Sitka, and the paper states that "It is a Godsend; and instead of the men engaging in vice they can hereafter improve their minds by useful study and good habits."

General Order No. 31, setting aside Thursday November 18, as Thanksgiving, appears, signed by Jefferson C. Davis, B. V. Major commanding.

The city has a notice in the issue that "Hereafter offenders convicted, in addition to the fine taxed, must pay the costs of the suits."

Franklin Pierce's death is noted and a considerable space is given to eulogizing him.

The Times says that "For the benefit of those people who have never lived in Alaska, and who believe that our territory is an unconditional field of ice, we publish below the weather report," and thereafter it follows.

The front page of the paper contains a good historical description, "The History of Alaska," written by T. G. Murphy. General Thomas' report on the conditions and resources of Seward Peninsula is also given space on the same page. The motto of the paper is "Right and Justice Should be Vindicated."

MORE TROUBLE

About two years ago the question was brought up as to whether or not the natives claiming property within the limits of the townsite would be compelled to pay their pro rata share of the expenses of the survey; and the matter has been agitated by some parties who have gone outside of their own affairs to keep the Indians in a constant state of excitement and turmoil. According to Trustee Inman's printed instructions from the Interior Department, all the natives claiming property in the townsite were expected to stand their share of the expense in order to secure transferable title to the property.

A few weeks ago a petition was circulated among the Indians to pray the Interior Department to exempt the natives from any expense in the matter. This petition bore the names of quite a number of Indians and halfbreeds who did not sign it, but whose signatures were forged to the instrument. However, the petition went forward and the Department sustained the contention of the Indians. Trustee Inman is now in receipt of instructions to exempt the natives from all expense in the survey and to respect the native claims as to

Is a Nickel worth Anything?

If you are an economical person, or if you believe a Nickel is as valuable to you as it is to the storekeeper, come to this store for

BUTTER AND EGGS

Our prices on groceries are a little lower than elsewhere. And when you came in for groceries, examine our big assortment of

Buckingham & Hecht Shoes

Inquire our Prices on Dry Goods and Furnishings

Our stock is new and up to date, and the prices are right.

THLINGET TRADING CO.

their holdings. He is also instructed not to issue a title to any native for the property claimed, but to regard their holdings as government land. In other words, there is not a native owning one foot of land that he can sell. All the property claimed by the Indians belongs to the government, and not to the Indians, except as a place to live.

The Indians whose names were placed on the petition without their knowledge or consent are all in favor of sharing in the expense of the survey and obtain title to the property, the same as the white residents. Consequently another, and counter, petition was forwarded to the Department on the Jefferson, asking for a reconsideration. In addition to the Indians' petition, another was circulated among the whites by Mayor McCormack, by which every white man concurs in the statements contained in the Indians' second petition.

This townsite affair is sufficiently muddled without bringing up additional obstructions, and the white men or men who fomented this late trouble would do well to attend to his or their own business and let those who own property in town administer the affair.

Fred Stackpole and Elmer Prescott came in from their trapping grounds last Monday. Fred says there are three feet of snow on Prince of Wales, and that the cold was so intense that water froze on the wings of ducks so that a person could catch the birds by hand.

After keeping this section in the grip of freezing weather for just about a month, old Jupiter Pluvius loosened up, Monday night, and the gentle patter of the rain is once more heard, bringing joy to all, and especially to those who own burnable property.

Bishop Rowe is expected here soon to give an illustrated lecture on Rome. Bishop Rowe visited the Italian capital last summer, and secured some fine views. An admission fee will be charged and the proceeds used toward a free reading room.

A new heir arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Northup, Monday, January 25.

NOTICE OF HEARING ON ACCOUNT

In the United States Commissioner's Court, Wrangell Precinct, First Division, District of Alaska, in Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Andrew Husby, deceased.

WILLIAM G. THOMAS, Administrator of the above named estate, this day filed his final account as such administrator and asked to have day set for hearing on same.

The same will [be] heard on the 1st day of March, 1909, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Court room of said Court in said town and precinct of Wrangell.

All persons interested in said estate are notified then and there to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said account should not be approved.

Made and entered this 26th day of January, A. D. 1908.

A. V. R. SNYDER,
U. S. Commissioner and Judge in Probate.

J25P25

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Gold, silver, copper or lead.....\$1.50
Any two above metals.....2.00
Any three.....3.00
Any four.....4.00
Other metals, special prices.

Office and Laboratory, Wrangell, Alaska

VIEWS OF WRANGELL AND VICINITY

Printing and Developing Done at Eastman's Prices. Post Cards, \$1 per Dozen.
F. D. CHENEY, - Wrangell, Alaska

Stickine Tribe No. 5 Imp. O. R. M.

Meets Tuesday evening of each week at Rod Men's Hall, Wrangell, Alaska. Sojourning chiefs always welcomed.

OLE JOHNSON, Sachem.

A. V. R. SNYDER, C. of R.

THE WILLIAMSON HAFFNER CO OUR CUTS TALK ENGRAVERS-PRINTERS DENVER

When You Are Sick

You depend upon the efficacy of the drugs and medicines which your physician prescribes to make you well; but in order to derive benefit from these medicines, the prescription must be compounded by someone who knows how. Otherwise you may as well dismiss your doctor and thus avoid expense.

We Know How

Take Your Prescriptions to
The Shurick Drug Co.

Alaska Sentinel

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

Wrangel, - - - Alaska

The bear that is always in season is the cinnamon bear.

The woman who wears the widest hat isn't necessarily broad minded.

A southern professor says Mark Twain writes "rot." The professor is "alking rubbish."

Another pressing problem: What shall we do with all our ex-candidates for the presidency?

A scientist tells us that "metals get tired." Now you know why the gold gave out before it got to you.

They're going to have a "ladies' day" in a New York police court. Fines marked down to \$9.99 and costs?

Certain magazine publishers think they have found a satisfactory answer to the conundrum: "What shall we do with our ex-presidents?"

"Women plunges three stories into the arms of a policeman." We know a certain cook who can make it in a much shorter jump than that.

Such persistence as that shown by the British suffragettes seldom fails. Within a few years we are likely to hear them discussing the fall styles in ballots.

"British Columbia never felt better," says a banker. At the same time, we are inclined to believe the report that the mountains out there are feeling a little rocky.

The postal authorities have ruled that registered letters may be delivered only to the addressees. This does not protect husbands who leave letters in the pockets of their old coats.

A Kansas school teacher pasted a strip of court plaster over the mouth of a boy to keep him from whispering. It would take a lot of court plaster to shut off the mouths of the politicians.

Hundreds of thousands of men are out of work in England, but the London newspapers have been unable to find any evidence tending to show that Emperor William of Germany is to blame.

John D. Rockefeller says that in his earlier years he was always a great borrower. Is he willing to encourage young men who go to him explaining that they would like to become great borrowers?

The fact that the street railways of Chicago are trying to prevent women getting off the cars backwards should rouse a protest from every thinking member of the sex. It is an infringement of a petticoated right that has been acknowledged ever since street cars were.

It has been said that there are no baldheaded men in the asylums for the insane. We suspect this is true; at least, save for rare and unimportant exceptions. This is an important thing for the anti-baldheads to speculate on; it may well furnish them food for serious and earnest thought.

The president of the first international congress to discuss moral education in the schools, which was held in London recently, said that the world was deeply indebted to the educational thought and experiment of the United States. It has been a national boast that the American schools strive to teach good morals as well as correct history and arithmetic, and it is pleasant to have their efforts thus recognized.

The house in Verona which the guides in that city have pointed out to tourists as the home of Juliet's parents and the place where Romeo wooed her was burned recently. Although the house was marked with a tablet setting forth its relation to the famous story which Shakespeare has immortalized, scholars have long doubted the Veronese legend. About all that could be said of it is that the building belonged to the right period. Now that the house has disappeared curious travelers will have to be content with looking at the reputed grave of Juliet in the Franciscan monastery.

Many estimates have been made of what the population of the United States will be in 1950. They vary all the way from one hundred and seventy-five millions to two hundred millions. The latest person to make an estimate, however, takes quite a different view. In the Atlantic Monthly, W. S. Rossiter, a census expert, shows that the rate of increase in population is steadily declining. From 1870 to 1880 the increase was thirty-one per cent. From 1880 to 1890, twenty-four per cent, and from that date to 1900, twenty-one per cent. In view of this steady decrease in the rate, Mr. Rossiter estimates that the population in 1950 will not be over one hundred and thirty millions, and after that date will tend to become stationary.

The apples that are the easier to pick are the ones that lie on the ground. You have only to gather them up, without taking the time or trouble to climb the tree. Unless you are familiar with perfect apples, those on the

ground seem as sweet and sound as those which are harder to get. You can quickly fill your pockets with them and imagine you have struck something easy—and so you have. But you haven't got good apples. Bite into one of them, and you may find that your teeth have cut a worm in two. Put them away for the winter, and in a week they will be rotten. What you have got by merely stooping and picking it up wasn't worth the mere stooping. And all this is true of many other things besides apples. It is true of almost everything in life. If you would fill your pockets with the good things of this world, don't waste time on the windfalls. The apple that falls at your feet has a worm at its core and a bruise on its face. Both will develop in the eating. To patiently cut them out takes more time and trouble than to climb the tree and get apples that are sound. True, there is a lot of talk about luck, but it is all talk and no luck. He who only picks up the windfalls of life never knows luck, and he who climbs the tree never needs luck. There is no lazy way to true achievement in any line of endeavor.

A great fortune has been held, per se, to be conclusive of double-dealing and fraud. To be oppressive and dishonest has been declared the only way to attain great financial success. This we claim to be untrue as a statement of fact, says Leslie's Weekly, and at the same time a dangerous doctrine by a plain law of psychology. Young men want success spelled with a big "S," and the ambitious are not satisfied short of a fair degree of material reward. For this there is no moral blame. But already the harm has been done in making the false suggestion that in order to be successful one has only to be "slick," overshrewd, dishonest. In the far-reaching influence of simple suggestion we have one of the most valuable contributions of modern psychology. The smallest word of suggestion can reshape a career. Thus the erroneous preaching of many a sincere moral leader has worked we know not how much harm. With a true conception of what constitutes the highest aim of life, there has been coupled a false suggestion of how to obtain what may be called a lower form of success—the material. On the contrary, the lesson always to be driven home is that real success—moral, intellectual, or economic—comes only as the reward of honest effort on the part of every man. No other thought should ever be suggested. The surest way to any lasting pre-eminence, even though it be financial, is the way of old-fashioned honesty and integrity. These qualities were never more valued than to-day, and now, as always, they pave the road to fortune.

EARNING \$15,000 A YEAR AT THE AGE OF THIRTEEN.

Earning \$15,000 a year, and in receipt of an offer that would give him \$30,000 a year, if he accepted it—rather unusual for a boy 13 years old, isn't it?

The boy is Frank Wootton, an English jockey. Frank now stands third on the list of England's winning riders for this season—being surpassed only by Danny Maher, the wonderful American jockey, and a British rider named Higgs. Before the season ends he may lead them both.

Frank wears short trousers when not in riding breeches, and is known as the "knickerbocker jockey." He is the youngest boy riding on the English turf. His weight in the saddle is less than 90



JOCKEY FRANK WOOTTON.

pounds. This fact naturally puts him in great demand.

The offer which would have netted the boy \$30,000 next year, came from a French owner, M. E. Vellpied. It carried a retaining fee of \$10,000. Wootton's father refused it, as he would not let the boy go to France without him, and in order to go he would have to sell out his stable and break up his home.

"Besides," says Wootton, Sr., "I really think Frank is too young to have such a large retaining fee."

Not So Resourceful as Most Girls. Evelyn—Some of our proverbs are so ridiculous. For instance, "Where ignorance is bliss."

Ethel—What's the matter now? Evelyn—Why, you know, Fred gave me my engagement ring last week, and I simply can't find out how much it cost him.—Judge's Library.

An Easy Mark. Hicks—Did you ever spend any money foolishly?

Wicks—It would be easier to figure up the amount that I have spent the other way.—Somerville Journal.

When a man takes off his socks, you can see a scar on his toe where he cut it as a boy.

Yosemite

Famous "VALLEY of MYSTERY"

The great gorge in the granite peak of the Sierra Nevada Mountains known as the Yosemite Valley was set apart by act of Congress in 1864 "for public use, resort and recreation for all time." The Valley has since been taken over by the Government and made a part of the nation's domain, and is now one of the four national parks. The name Yosemite means grizzly bear, and was probably the name of an Indian chief. The trouglilike valley, walled with sheer cliffs of enormous height, and presenting to view within a comparatively limited area the most astonishing features of scenery known in the world, excites feelings in the mind of the observer which are a mixture of awe and admiration. The Yosemite is generally regarded by foreign visitors to this country among our greatest natural wonders.

The reservation, as now officially outlined, is thirty-two miles in width, from east to west, and forty miles long from north to south. But the valley itself is only six miles long by half a mile in width. It is sunk just about one mile vertically below the general level of the adjacent region, resembling a gigantic trough of irregular shape, hollowed out in the mountains. Nearly in the center of the State of California, the Yosemite is 155 miles from San Francisco, as the crow flies—a little south of east.

In early days the whites in that part of California had a good deal of trouble with the Indians, settlers being murdered occasionally, and various out-

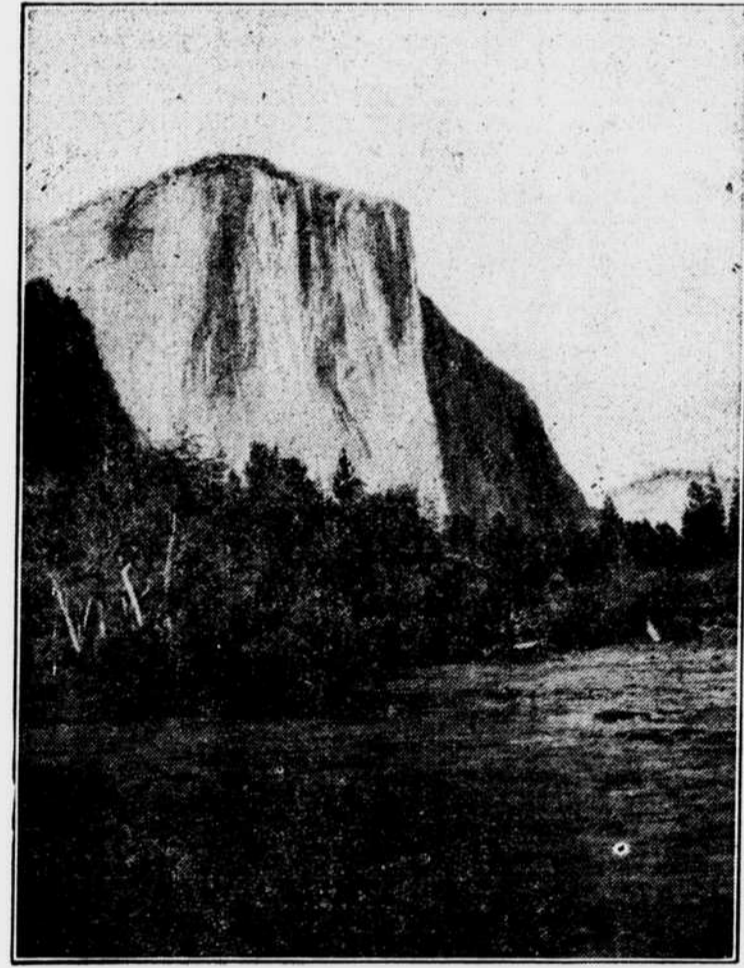
terested in money-getting than in natural scenery, were disposed to monopolize all the privileges and organize a system for swindling tourists. Accordingly, as the best means of protecting the Yosemite from such a fate, the State of California arranged to hand over the whole affair to the national government, which has been accomplished.

Wonders of Nature All About.

As the crisp, pure mountain air fills the lungs and the glory of a sunrise in one of the most grand and picturesque canyons in the world exercises to the full its potent charm, you find yourself wondering whether there is, or ever was, such a thing as a city, or such a thing as a bustling, busy business world. The things about you, these grand piles of rock, the singing river, the great invigorating pine trees, the cloudless sky and the brilliant morning sun, these are the only things that are real.

Look above and see the majesty of the huge piles of rocks, the two great domes guarding either sides of the head of the valley; see the sky with its fleecy, fleeting clouds, and the woods, and all that there is to complete an enchanting picture, and then glance into the limpid depths of the waters and there see again the same picture so startlingly reflected that it seems that it is the first world turned topsy-turvy.

Entering the valley from the lower end, the two distinct valley types may be seen, the V-shaped and the U-shaped. It has the characteristics of a gorge and also of a canon. It is nearly enclosed by walls of granite from 3,000 to nearly 5,000 feet in height. On the north side is a huge block of granite called El Capitan. It projects into the valley so that two of its smooth, almost perpendicular faces are visible; the height is 3,300 feet. Opposite El Capitan are Cathedral Rocks and Bridal Veil Rock. The bottom of the valley widens from El Capitan up to the



EL CAPITAN, "MONARCH OF THE VALLEY."

rages committed. It was learned that the savages had some sort of retreat far up in the mountains—a natural stronghold, in which they deemed themselves safe from pursuit or attack—and, curiosity on the subject being excited, a military expedition was organized to explore the region and drive out the Indians.

Under the guidance of an old chief, Tenaya, whose name is perpetuated in a beautiful lake between Mount Hoffmann and Cathedral peak, the party finally reached the valley, whose wonders they were first of civilized human beings to behold. They killed some of the Indians and made peace. Nevertheless, not long afterward, in 1852, a party of miners was attacked by redskins in the valley, two of them being slain near Bridal Veil meadow. Another expedition followed, more Indians were killed and the rest were driven out, being compelled to take refuge with a tribe of Monos on the east side of the Sierra. But trouble followed; the fugitives stole horses from the Monos, fled to the Yosemite, were overtaken, and in a battle were almost entirely exterminated.

In 1856 the first pleasure travel to the Yosemite began, and a trail entering the valley from the south side was opened. The first house was built in that year, opposite Yosemite fall. The whole region was originally part of the public domain belonging to the government of the United States, but the government gave the valley to California, though retaining possession of an extensive surrounding area, which, together with the valley, has been known for many years as the Yosemite park.

Meanwhile a few squatters had located homesteads within the boundaries of the park, and there were signs that certain enterprising persons, more in-

at least 5,000 miles of unsurpassed scenery. At every one of the many turns in the trail there are new vistas which are entirely different from those which have just been enjoyed. Across yonder is the "Eagle Rock," and near by it are the Yosemite falls, glistening in the full light of a vivid midday sun. Across the chasm are the "Royal Arches," which only a few hours ago were huge holes in the face of the

men's studies by practical application and experience. The July afternoons were long and the work at times very slack, so in one of these intervals of half-idleness the young men determined to turn to and give the laboratory in which they worked a thorough cleaning. "It was at this juncture," says a writer in Harper's Weekly, "that the janitor happened along. "He was an old retainer whose years



VERNAL FALLS.

rocks, but which are now mere outlines, mere pencil scratches on the great natural slate of rock. Farther up the canyon to the right is a tiny splash of light. It proves to be Mirror Lake, now shorn of its enchantments by majesty itself. Its neglected waters lie scarcely discernible, way below the fractured face of the south dome, whose resplendent helmet is towering above you.

Turning the eye about the horizon it meets the grand pile of rocks known as "Cloud's Rest," so called because its peak is almost entirely buried in the billowy veil of the heavens. Next in the procession appears "Liberty Cap," Mount Lyell, Mount Starr King, Mount Clark and the Obelisk, and in the midst of all this grandeur are the Vernal and Nevada Falls, whose waters sparkle in the dark green of the far distant canyons. From one spot, called Sierra Point, can be seen five of the great waterfalls of the Yosemite, the Upper and Lower Yosemite, the Vernal, the Nevada and the Illilouette. This is a spot where the view is one of supreme beauty in this region of glorious views.

From Glacier Point the sunrise and sunset views are among the most impressive to be had anywhere. To see, as the sun either sinks behind the western mountains or as it creeps in the early morn up the eastern facade of the rocks, the play of the lights and shadows, of tints and colors on the canyon's mossy depths, on the greatest of waterfalls; to see the many-hued lights as they steal along and up the faces of the rocks, and then scatter themselves over the floor of the valley, is a picture which the richest cannot buy, but which the poorest and humblest may enjoy.

His Start.

Two young college men were spending their summer vacation in the testing-room of a large electric manufacturing works, where they were able to supple-

ment their studies by practical application and experience. The July afternoons were long and the work at times very slack, so in one of these intervals of half-idleness the young men determined to turn to and give the laboratory in which they worked a thorough cleaning. "It was at this juncture," says a writer in Harper's Weekly, "that the janitor happened along. "He was an old retainer whose years

of usefulness had long since passed, but who still made a feeble, shiftless pretense of keeping busy, and was indolently carried along on the payroll of the company.

"Catching sight of the young men industriously scouring the grimy windows—work which the old fellow himself systematically avoided doing whenever he could—he stopped to watch them approvingly.

"That's right, boys!" he exclaimed at last, nodding his head encouragingly. "That's the way I got my start."

A Misplaced Pin.

"I was in an uptown tea room where the scenery is all out of proportion to the amount served you," said a New York clubman. "I was dallying with some ice cream when my spoon struck a common, everyday pin in the bottom of the frozen stuff. I gave a little wave, and a waiter slipped to my side. 'See, a pin in this ice cream,' I said. 'Why, I might have swallowed that.' He took the glass and disappeared. When he returned he reminded me of an undertaker, he was that solemn. 'That pin has lost a man his job, sir,' he said. 'Well, I replied, 'I am sorry for that, but it might have cost me my life, when you come to think of it.' 'Yes, sir,' said the waiter meekly. Then, 'You see, sir, most of the folks that eat here just sip their ice cream and don't chew it.'—New York Times.

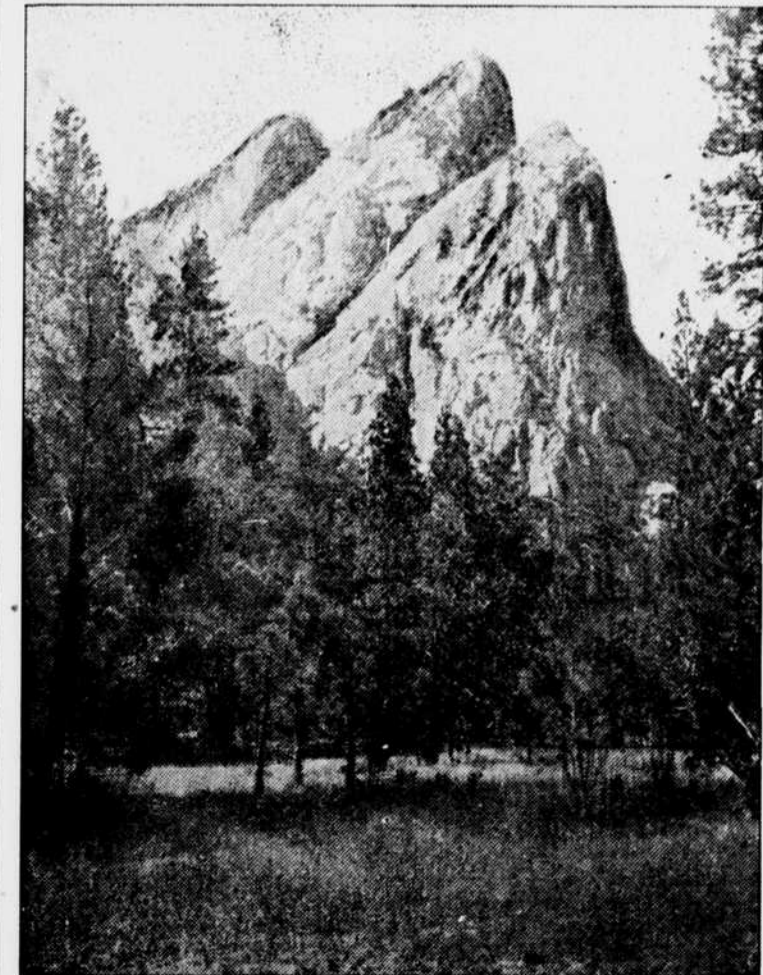
Substantial Realities.

"Does anybody believe in pipe dreams?"

"Well, I guess folks who have oil stock do."—Baltimore American.

At some time in the life of every man he tries poetry and the chicken business.

Lots of bad people are found in jail, and some worse ones are found out.



THE THREE BROTHERS.

LIVE DAFTER HANGING.

Numerous Instances of Persons Being Resuscitated.

Innumerable instances of resuscitation after hanging are recorded, says London Tit-Bits. Henry III. granted a pardon to a woman named Inetta de Balsham, who was suspended from 9 o'clock on a Monday to sunrise of Thursday, and afterward "came to." Dr. Pot tells of a Swiss who was hung up thirteen times without effect, on account of the peculiar condition of his windpipe, it having been converted into bone by disease.

Annie Green, a servant girl, was hanged at Oxford in 1850 and recovered fourteen hours afterward under a doctor's treatment. Mrs. Cope, who was hanged at the same place eight years later, also recovered. On Sept. 2, 1724, Margaret Dickson was hanged at Edinburgh, and recovered while being carried to the grave. She lived for many years afterward and was universally known as "Half-Hanged Maggy Dickson."

A housebreaker named Smith was hanged at Tyburn in 1705. A reprieve came when he had been suspended a quarter of an hour. He was cut down, bled and revived. William Duell, hanged in London in 1740, revived and was transported. A man hanged in Cork in 1765 was taken in hand by a physician, who brought him around in six hours, and we are told the fellow had the nerve to attend a theatrical performance the same evening.

Richard Johnson, hanged at Shrewsbury on Oct. 3, 1896, obtained a promise from an under sheriff to place him in the coffin without changing his clothes. After hanging half an hour he still showed signs of life, and on examination it was found he had wrapped corals about his body connected with hooks at the neck, which prevented the rope from doing its work. The apparatus was removed and the man hanged effectively.

It may be offered in explanation of the case mentioned that there was no drop used at executions in those days, the culprit usually suffering asphyxia without the cerebral column being broken.

Legal Information

In Kerr v. Goldborough, 150 Federal Reporter, 280, the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit holds that an adopted child, though under the laws of the State entitled to the rights of heirship of a child born in lawful wedlock, is not a "lineal issue" within the meaning of the Federal Succession Tax Statute of 1898, but a stranger in blood.

A novel scheme for obtaining possession of a passenger's baggage is revealed in the case of Aldrich v. People, 79 Northeastern Reporter, 664, recently decided by the Illinois Supreme Court. The checks on a passenger's baggage were exchanged en route with the checks on other baggage, and the court holds that obtaining possession of baggage in this manner constitutes larceny, even though the transportation company is unintentionally made the agency for securing actual possession thereof.

A manufacturer, engaged in the manufacture of steel, in accordance with a secret process discovered by him, who sues a former employee and a competitor who has employed the former servant, to restrain the former servant from disclosing the secrets to the competitor, and the competitor from retaining the servant in its employ, is not required to disclose on the trial the secret process of his business, according to the decision of the New Jersey Chancery Court, in Taylor Iron and Steel Co. v. Nichols, 65 Atlantic Reporter, 605.

The rights of local merchants to agree among themselves not to purchase merchandise from wholesalers and jobbers who sell goods to catalogue or mail order houses, and to inform each other of what wholesalers and jobbers make such sales, is upheld by the United States Circuit Court for South Dakota, in Montgomery Ward & Co. v. South Dakota Retail Merchants and Hardware Dealers' Association, 150 Federal Reporter, 415. The court regarded it not to be unfair competition, intimidation, or coercion for the retailers, either by persuasion or other peaceable means, to seek to prevent wholesalers from selling to mail order houses.

Health Rules for Cars.

The Missouri State Board of Health has just issued a new code of rules relating to the care of railroad passenger cars, says the Kansas City Star. Cuspidors are ordered placed at every seat and must contain, besides water, a specified amount of antiseptic. Bed furnishings in sleeping cars must be aired daily, water coolers cleansed at the end of each trip and receptacles where food is kept in kitchens treated to antiseptic baths each week.

The new rules will be strictly enforced upon the railroad companies. More than 10,000 people die annually, the health board estimates, from diseases traceable to spitting on the floors of cars and other public places, and a determined effort is to be made to put a stop to this practice.

The new rules will be displayed in all cars operated on roads throughout the State, and trainmen must warn passengers against any infringement of them.

The people always catch it; the poor man says "the people snub him"; the rich man says "the people are toadies."

ALASKA SENTINEL

THURSDAY, JAN. 28, 1909.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY
GEORGE C. L. SNYDER

Entered November 20, 1902, at the U. S. Postoffice in Wrangell, Alaska, as mail matter of the second class, according to the act of congress, March 3, 1879.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
One Year, in advance \$2 00
Six Months, " " 1 00
Three Months, " " 75

ADVERTISING RATES
Professional Cards, per month - \$1 00
Display, per inch " " 1 00
Local, 10 cents per line, first insertion;
5 cents per line, each subsequent insertion.

Cards of thanks, obituaries, etc., sent in for publication will be charged for at the rate of 10 cents per line.

JOB WORK
This office is equipped for all classes of commercial job printing, and reasonable prices will be furnished upon application.

SUPER-SENSITIVE SOULS

There are, in Wrangell, as in other communities, men who are super-sensitive about newspaper comment. They are always glad of the friendly paragraph or story in which they figure, however much they may, by way of mock modesty, deprecate the public mention; they are rarely averse to the pleasant note and comment in which they and theirs are paraded in kindly fashion, and there have been instances of real gratitude, felt and expressed, for the saving grace of the public prints when some of the graver episodes of life have confronted them. But, once hale a man within the range of newspaper criticism, direct or implied, and he grows venomous with hate and incoherent with rage at the liberty taken with his name or relation to the matter under review.

It is one of the farces of life, and the newspaperman has a grim appreciation of it that verges near the mark of contempt when he scans his general treatment of men and finds them go helplessly and hopelessly childish. For be it known, that in all the relations a paper assumes with its reading patronage, the personal equation is the one most religiously observed at all times; mistakes will often occur; but in the main they are caught on the long line of careful scrutiny that pervades a newspaper office and before they are uttered in cold black and white. There is justification of some kind behind every personal mention and allusion in a responsible newspaper. This must be remembered at all times, in justice to the public, the person and the paper.

There is one way of suppressing the super-sensitive soul who can not stand the counter-point of journalistic animadversion, and that is to bar all mention of him under any and all circumstances; this is a cruelty seldom resorted to, but always available; and often as editors and reporters are tempted to use it, they as often refuse to probe or flatter the vanity that has brought the individual under such contemplation. In the absorbing processes and high duties of a newspaper, it rarely stoops to the pitiful alternative, choosing the more pleasant task of forgetting.

RADICAL REMEDIES

Astorian:—Humanity has a fair idea of what it owes to medicine and surgery, and expects more. It has passed the stage of astonishment at the developments inuring from this source, and takes the marvels wrought as matters of course; which is its highest compliment to the masters in the kindred sciences. Therefore the radical proposition to sterilize the delinquents, and perverted, of humanity, as against their reproduction, and to the minimizing of idiosyncrasy, crime and degeneracy as set forth by Dr. Owens Adair, of this county, and endorsed by the medical profession here almost to a man and woman, comes as no surprise, but is regarded as simply one more effective and helpful scheme in the universal program of progress.

gram of progress.

The world is becoming intensely practical; it is fast yielding its traditions and renouncing its scruples, in favor of the best and surest expedients of relief and uplift. It does not care very much where they come from so long as the measures are tried out, and proven, and bring the results desired; and upon this hypothesis accepts every thing, finally as true and beneficent.

Perhaps this doctrine of sterilization is charged with more or less of shocking quality to the ordinary layman; it may even have an element of terror for many, at first thought, and its apparent severity may raise up strenuous enemies who will fight it to the last ditch. But if it is right—and it seems to be—it will succeed and become an ordained phase of legal and scientific procedure, after which the world will marvel at its own absurdity in contending against it, just as it has in all the instances of extraordinary invention, discovery and application. We are but growing children at best; the day of each succeeding generation is brighter and richer and happier if we would but stop to analyze them in the vivid light of history and astounding fact. It does not pay to resist the good, however gross its earlier guise, and however dense our conception of its efficacy. We are not at the summit of attainment, however we may coddle the unctious notion, and there is nothing to convince us of our unpreparedness and backwardness so sharply as the radical remedies and wide departures from the old beaten paths such as the one in question.

HOW ABOUT YOURSELF?

There are some business men who think the Almighty has granted them letters patent on running everything, from the solar system to a wheelbarrow of bricks. In some way they find time to lecture their friends and acquaintances on how they should order their business and domestic relations, and apparently carry a portfolio from St. Peter. They forget that the big principles of morality, business, and religion are the same—that each man's allotted task is to first get right himself. It is time to reform the other fellow when you have made yourself perfect. How about your own family—is everything right? How about your own business—is it done on the highest moral plane? How about your own religious beliefs—are they inward convictions or outward subscriptions to custom and place? How about yourself—have you attained that exalted stage of beatific perfection where you are sure you are fit to instruct others? If not, wouldn't it be a good plan to bear down hard on the soft pedal, and trust to your neighbor's intelligence to guide him in the way he should go? Give him a chance, anyway.

In other and more colloquial terms, Why not attend to your own knitting? Portland, happily for herself, and the northwest, has set a pace in the administration of justice that will serve most excellent ends. The eighteen hours devoted to the detection, trial and sentencing of Schwartz and Miller, the train robbers, and the speedy disposition of the Finch murder case, will inspire a respect for the law there that has not been felt for many a day, and the effect throughout the state and the whole northwest will be manifest. It is not that the people want the duress or blood of any man living, but that they demand the execution of the law in cases so utterly within it as these. Every man dreads the law; but when he begins to laugh at it, it is time to invoke its potency and make it understood. This has been done at Portland quickly, honestly and thoroughly; just where it should be done, in view of the remarkable failure of the law to do anything there for a long time in the way of punishing criminals. Everybody is glad of this exposition and commends it, while cherishing the hope that it will be followed up to the betterment of existing conditions all along the line.

Last week this paper received a newspaper cut from Denver, Colo., which was sent through the custom house, as if it were being sent to a foreign country. This shows the dense ignorance that prevails in many states regarding Alaska. Although Uncle Sam paid almost eight millions of dollars for Alaska thirty years or more ago, even the postoffice in Denver evidently has the impression that Alaska is still foreign territory. Alaska towns should combine in inaugurating a strenuous advertising campaign in the states, to dismiss such an impression from the eastern mind.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE

OF SAW MILL AND BOX FACTORY. PRIVATE SALE AND PUBLIC AUCTION.

UNDER and in pursuance to a certain order of sale made and entered in the matter of the copartnership Estate of Willson & Sylvester, a copartnership, dated November 28th, 1908, and which is now on file in the Probate Court of the District of Wrangell, in the District of Alaska, Division No. 1, in the office of the Commissioner of said precinct, A. V. R. Snyder, Esq., the undersigned representatives of said copartnership estate will sell and finally dispose of all of the property belonging to said partnership estate, and constituting the assets of the late firm of Willson & Sylvester. Said property is fully and particularly designated and described in said order of sale of November 28th, 1908, to which reference is hereby made, and is situated at the Town of Wrangell, Alaska, subject to lien and mortgage in favor of said partnership estate, and consists of a saw mill and box factory, known as the Wrangell mill, and other assets of said copartnership estate. Said property will be offered in parcels, as hereinafter designated, at certain upset prices; the representatives receiving bids or offers for said property in such offered parcels, up to the day when the same will be sold at public auction, to wit:

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1909, at Wrangell, Alaska.

All offers for private sale, or bids at public auction, must be accompanied by cash funds to the amount of ten per cent of the price bid. All sales to be for cash, subject to confirmation by said Probate Court. The undersigned reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

PARCEL ONE.

The sawmill property, containing the land and premises, particularly described in said order of sale, upon which the Wrangell mill and box factory is situated, together with the store, office building, blacksmith shop, boarding house, residence, barn, outhouses, buildings and structures, dry kiln, and other appurtenances used in the conduct of said business, said saw mill and factory being equipped with saws and machinery used for the conduct of said business; boilers, engines and appliances used therein; the wharves, lumber sheds, platforms and other appurtenances connected therewith; and also the Wrangell mill log boom lying adjacent and contiguous to the above mentioned premises, and being particularly bounded and described in said order of sale, and also that certain water right, easements and servitudes, together with the dam, damsite, the land used and occupied therefor, pipes, pipe lines and appliances, and the water right for the supply of water and power to said Wrangell mill, which water right is located on Mill Creek.

Bids will be received for the property embraced within said parcel one at twenty thousand dollars or upwards.

PARCEL TWO.

One million five hundred thousand feet, more or less, of lumber, rough and dressed, of marketable dimensions, now stored at said Wrangell mill, and on the wharves, docks, yards, sheds and premises.

Bids will be received for the property described in parcel two at sixteen thousand dollars or upwards.

PARCEL THREE.

Seven hundred thousand feet, more or less, of saw logs, stacked in the boom and on the premises of said Wrangell mill.

Bids will be received for parcel three in the sum of forty-five hundred and fifty dollars or upwards.

PARCEL FOUR.

That certain steamer called and known as the "Alaska," of forty-three gross tons, burden the official number of which is 106538, with her life boat, apparel and furniture, and also that certain lumber barge or scow, known as the "Garnet," with the capacity of one hundred twenty thousand feet of lumber, together with her anchors, log chain, chains and equipments.

Bids will be received for parcel four in the sum of four thousand dollars or upwards.

PARCEL FIVE.

That certain lot and parcel of land in said Town of Wrangell, together with the building thereon situated, known as the drug store building.

Bids will be received for parcel five in the sum of two hundred fifty dollars or upwards.

PARCEL SIX.

That certain lot or parcel of land situated in the Town of Wrangell, and the building thereon known as the cow barn.

Bids will be received for parcel six in the sum of fifty dollars or upwards.

PARCEL SEVEN.

That certain lot or parcel of land situated in the Town of Wrangell, and the building thereon known as the "Skookum" House.

Bids will be received for parcel seven in the sum of fifty dollars or upwards.

PARCEL EIGHT.

That certain lot or parcel of land situated in the Town of Wrangell, together with the dwelling house thereon, now occupied by Mrs. Mary A. Willson as a residence.

Bids will be received for parcel eight in the sum of three hundred dollars or upwards.

PARCEL NINE.

All outstanding and uncollected book accounts, shown by the books of the late firm of Willson & Sylvester.

Bids will be received, and letters of inquiry may be addressed to either of the undersigned at their respective postoffice addresses, or in care of the Wrangell mill, Wrangell, Alaska.

MARY A. WILLSON, Administratrix, and T. C. McHUGH, Administrator of the copartnership estate of Willson & Sylvester.

Dated January 6th, 1909. J6F4

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HEADQUARTERS FOR ALASKA FURS and obtain HIGHEST PRICES

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All three standard magazines, sent for a whole year to any address you may name. ALL FOR \$2.25 PER YEAR.

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Trappers and Collectors

are requested to correspond with us about this season's catch of

FURS

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